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FOR PRESSING

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PEAT. TOBACCO,

OIL FROM FISH, BENDING OR CURVING IRON.

WRESSING WOOD FOR PAPER MANU FACTURERS,

and for Pressing and Compressing Any and Every Material.

Farmers, Planters, Manufacturers, Warehousemen, and all persons desirous to Economize Space, want one.

Worked by Hand, Horse, Water, or Steam Power Pressure with three-horse power is TWENIY-FIVE TONS to the square inch.

The pressure required is easily regulated. It acts promptly, is simple in its construction, does not get out of order, and requires less power to accomplish the same resu ts than any other Press. From these facts it is named and claimed

The Champion Press of the World! For the Advantages it Possesses Over all other Presses,

#### READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Which are from the Highest Authorities, Given for the Value of the Invention. and for the Advancement of Science in Machinery.

OFFICE OF THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
New YOLK, September 22, 1806. 

A. BALDWIN, Esq:
Dear Sife-Having examined the model of your cotton Press, I am favorably impressed with the design, as combining great power with the most simple combination of parts, so that there is the least chance for delay caused by breakdowns. Also the mode of applying the power to produce the graduated effect by means of the crown wheel and screw, is a combination of great simplicity and fine fine mechanical arrangement to produce the result with the least expenditure of power. Hoping you will have success with it, I remain, yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES,
Constructing Engineer and Department of the construction of

PROGRESS MACHINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the gentlemen of the "Novelty fron Works," as regards the simplicity, strength and power of your Cotion Press. Respectfully yours, A. & F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY

COLD SPRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y. 19th September, 1866 seen Mr Re dwin's We consider it one of the pest arranged machines for the purpose, and have little doubt that it will

take a leading position in machinery for pressing Oction and o her materials.

Respectfully yours.

J. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer.
PEIER B. LAWSON, Manager.

EAGLE STEAM ENGINE WORKS, NEW YORK, September 27, 1866 MR. BALDWIN: I have examined your Press, and be ieve it to be

the nest I bave ever seen, and that it will be generally used by the public, when it is seen. It is what has long been wanted—a simple, powerfu!, and durable Press.
WILLIAM MCKENZIE, Proprietor.

DRY DOCK IRON WORKS,

New York, September 25, 1866. A. Baldwin; Esq:
Dear Sir:—I have examined your Chamoion Press, and have no he-itation in saving that it is of great power, combined with a simplecty of construction unequalled by any machine of its class. The power is without limitation being canable at every power is without limitation, being capable of exerting, by the arrangement of its parts, to any extent that may be required. Respectfully, MIERS CORYELL, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1836.

A. BALDWIN, Esq:
Dear Sir:—We have seen your Press in operation, and find it to be a machine of great strength and power, as well as simple in its combinations. We consider it a valuable machine, and will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may use it.

Very respectfully yours, M. M. WHITE & CO., Proprietors.

PHENIX IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, September 28, 1866.

. BALDWIN, Eeq : Dear Sir:—We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and a so to your benefit. Respectfully. MURPHY, MCCURDY & WARDEN,

Constructing Engineers and Manutacturers of Land and Marine Engines and Boilers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New York, October 10, 1856. CHAMPION PRESS COMPANY:—

Gentlemen:—I have, at your request, calculated the power of your Press, and examined its mode of action. Enclosed please find drawing showing seven different positions of the press-follower, and also a table giving the force exerted by the machine at each of these portions of its stroke. I have considered the force of overlayer before the sidered the force of one-horse power applied at the crown wheel to be the motive power; and almongh the mechanical advantages obtained from the pinion and pulley in the machine I have examined will increase its power, I think that the machine proper begins at its crown wheel. In order to find the power of a Press when driven by a steam engine, you have only to multiply the figures in the table by the power of the engine. I cannot but add that your Press is an ingenious device, combining an aston ishing power with beautiful simplicity—circumstances which do away with all inbilities of wear and repair. When the lower link approaches its lowest point, the mechanical advantage increases at six inches from the oud of the stroke the pressure from one horse newer is 102 tons. sure from one horse power is 10? tons, and finally, when both links come into the same place, it becomes infinite. There is no limit to the pressure excomes infinite. There is no limit to resistance of the erted, except that fixed, by the resistance of the

Yours, etc., E. A. FUERTER, C. E., Examining Engineer to Croton Aqueduct Depart Drawings on Exhibition at No 594 Broadway.

THE PRICES OF PRESSES RANGE FROM \$300 TO \$5000' The Scientific and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

To whom all orders abould be addressed.

H. T. HELMBOLD. President Champion Press Company,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York,

# EUROPE.

News by the Cables to Tuesday.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria - England Advised to Settle the "Alabama" Claims-The War Continued in Candia -Etc. Etc.

AUSTRIA. Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor in Bohemia.

Prague, October 27.—An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as he was leaving the theatre this evening. The culprit simed a pistol at the Kaiser, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishman and placed under arrest. [The Emperor of Austria had just gone from Vienna on a visit to Prague,—Ep.]

ENGLAND. The Settlement of the "Alabama" Claims a Matter of "Policy."

LONDON, October 30,-The London Times of to-day again editorially urges the reference of the claims of the Government of the United States upon that of Great Britain, for the property destroyed by the Alabama, to a joint com-mission to be appointed by the two powers. The Zimes thinks this would be an act of policy,

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION. The War Continued and Fighting Still Going On.

London, October 29.—The latest advices from Candla state that fighting between the Christians and the Turkish army continued, but the accounts of its progress are unreliable.

PRUSSIA.

A Peace Thanksgiving Day. Berlin, October 30.—King William has directed the celebration of a solemn fete in his capital on the 11th of November for the restora-

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. London, October 30 .- The Money Market is

London, October 30.—The Money Market is steady. Consols 894 for money.

The following are the current prices for American recurities:—United States Five-twenties, 684; Erie Railway shares, 50½; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 77.

Liverrool, October 30.—The Cotton Market is quiet but steady. The sales to-day were 7000 bales, Middling Uplands still quoted at 15c.

The Breadstuffs Market is firm. The Pork Market is declining. Sales of Refine I Petroleum were made to day at 12, 204, 75 gallon.

#### BY STEAMSHIP. GREAT BRITAIN.

General Neal Dow at the Glasgow Re-form Demonstration. From the London Telegraph, October 17.

We note with regret one minor characteristic We note with regret one minor characteristic of the Glasgow programme—we mean the prominence given to General Neal Dow, of the United States. Though that gentleman is the author of the Maine Liquor Law, we have no objection to him personally; he is an old American politician, and is, we presume, an estimable man. But what business has an American with an English political meeting? He can represent no section or party or force that has anything to do with the final adjustthat has anything to do with the final adjustment of our home affairs.

His presence can only mislead outsiders into the belief that the aim of the Reform movement is, in some degree, to Americanize our institutions. There could not be a greater mistake. There is nothing American in the aspirations even of our most advanced men; the virtues and faults, the truths and exaggerations of the national party are, at the best and worst, British to the core. While keeping clear, then, of every importation, we can best deal with our own affairs. Toryism has a trick of holding up the United States as a bugbear. During the four years agony of the Great Republic, it made the civil war a text to prove that rotten boroughs were a salvation, and when the war ended in a triumph of freedom, it tried to explain away the facts. But we have always held, and we still hold, that to us America can afford neither an example nor a warning. Democracy in the United States has no connection with reform here. The Queen is not a more reverend kind of President-the House of Lords is not a

Senate—nor is there any other parallel between the political or social life of the two countries. Doubtless our conservative friends will try to prove that the presence of an American gentleman like General Neal Dow indicates the enthustasm of Glasgow for universal suffrage and ulti-mate civil war, since our journalistic enemies have two curiously opposite ways of treating a Reform meeting. With one voice they say, "It was a very small assemblage, less by fifty or thousand than the Reformers report; with the other voice they assert, "This demon-stration shows the danger of giving votes to such a great number of thoroughly united and sternly democratic workingmen." Doubtless we shall have the same ambiguous voices to-day and to-morrow, and we shall hear them again next session.

Inauguration of Aberdeen Water Works by Queen Victoria,

The Aberdeen Water Works were formally opened on Tuesday, the 16th of October, by her Majesty. The ceremonial was short and simple. On the arrival of her Majesty at the reservoir, the band played the national anthem, prayer was offered up by the clergyman of the parish, after which Sir Alexander Anderson presented an address to the Queen, to which she

read the following reply:-. I thank you for your dutiful address, and am yery sensible of this fresh mark of the loyal attachment of my neighbors, the people of Aberdeen. I have felt that, at a time when the attention of the country has been so anxiously directed to the state of the public health, it was right that I should make an exertion to testify my sense of the importance of a work so wel calculated as this to promote the health and comfort of your ancient city.'

The Queen then, assisted by the Lord Provost. turned an ivory handle over a silver disc which opened the gauge tank and admitted the water full flow into the main reservoir, the band playing and the large crowd cheering heartily. She then declared the works opened.

This is the first time the -Queen has spoken in public since the death of the Prince Consort. The Scandal about Queen Victoria in a Swiss Newspaper.

From the Morning Star, October 17. Can it be true that the Engish Minister in Switzerland has actually endcavored to make an international affair out of some pattry rub bish in the Paris correspondence of the Lau bish in the Paris correspondence of the Lau same Gazeffe? Such is the story now being published in every paper, and which, although in circulation here several days, has not been contradicted. It seems that the Lausanne Gazeffe, of the 28fh of September, had a paragraph letter the Lausanne Gazeffe, of the 28fh of September, had a paragraph to the Days letter the contaming very strious imin its Paris letter "containing very serious imputations against Queen Victoria." Fancy "serious imputations" against Queen Victoria. Fancy "serious imputations" against Queen Victoria in the Lausanne Gazetle, and anybody on earth caring about them! The Hon. E. Harris, our Minister, did, however, care about them. He felt an indignation which was in itself honest

and natural, but which he expressed in a man-ner that certainly was not judicious or praise-worthy. He applied to the Federal Council, the chief executive authority of the Swiss republic, complained of the article, and asked for redress

of some kind.

The Federal Council replied, according to the The Federal Council replied, according to the report we have seen, just as the executive body of any free country must reply. The Council declared that it fully shared Mr. Harris' indignation, but that the mode of punishing a newspaper for libel was clearly laid down in the Swiss code of laws, and it could only refer Mr. Harris to the ordinary tribunals of the country if he desired to obtain redress. Indeed, one can hardly understand how the representative of a hardly understand how the representative of a free monarchy residing in the capital of a free republic could possibly have thought of any other course of proceeding, if any proceeding

were necessary.
Were the grossest libel against the Emperor of the French to appear to morrow in an English newspaper—and very gross libels against the Emperor, and against the Empress too, have olten appeared in some of our papers—the English Government, if applied to by the French Ambassador, could only give just the same answer which Mr. Harris has received from the authorities of the Swiss Republic:—"There are the couris of the Swiss Republic:—"There are the couris of law; they are open to you as to us; we have no power to control them or their decisions, or to assume their functions, any more than you have." It seems strange, indeed, that an English Minister should place himself in a position to require and receive such an

Those who read the Paris letters of continental papers are well aware of the ridiculous and scandalous rubbish which fills up too many of scandalous rubbish which his up too many of them. It is nearly all seandal about emperors, kings, princes, and princesses. The secret doings, the private conversations—nay, the very purposes — of these illustrious persons are described to the public with whatever fulness and minuteness of detail the imagination of the correspondent can reach to. We must say that Queen Victoria generally, though not always, gets off unscathed. The Emperor and the Empress of the French, the King of Italy, the Pope, and the House of Romanoff, are the chief themes of scandal. Can anything be more toolish than to make such trash the subject of diplomatic remonstrance? No one minds it; public opinion is in no way affected by it; and even it any effect

were produced, we really cannot help it.

It is certainly not so cruel a grievance that it is worth our endeavoring to tamper with the free institutions of a friendly and a gallant people in order to get rid of it. Mr. Harris, if he reads the English papers at all, must see in some of them, once a week at least, some scandal about the imperial family of France, which must assuredly be hurtful to the feelings of many Frenchman in Frederick. of many Frenchmen in England. All this sort of thing is disgraceful, and we are bound to say that no llying woman has ever had so much calumny heaped upon her as English journals have, from time to time, poured out upon the

Empress of the French.

But we know what would be said to the French Ambassador if he called upon the English Government to interfere in the case of any of the offending journals, and we know what would be thought of his discretion and interpret if he set about collection. what would be thought of his discretion and judgment if he set about solemn procession in a court of law. Queen Victoria and her people are slike indifferent to the imputation of the Lausanne Gazette, and we cannot think that either will feel much obliged to Mr. Harris if he really has taken the unwise and extraordinary course which so many reports ascribe to him.

## THE PLAINS.

More Indian Murders-A Terrible Snow-

Leavenworth, Kansas, October 31.—Two men were lately killed by the Arrapahoes near Fort Buford, Colorado, twenty-four miles below Fort Halleck. A severe snow-storm is reported between

Denver and Salt Lake. The snow was two feet deep. Trains with grain for Halliday's Overland Express Company had seventy-six mules trozen to death. One hundred and sixteen mules were recently

stolen by the Indians ten miles east of Julesburg.
Denham's mare Alice won \$5000 at a race at Evidence of the Pawnees shows that the Cheyennes and Camauches murdered five emi-grants and captured a lot of children and porses, and burnt several wagons on the Republican. The Cheyennes were dressed in uniorm, and had Government arms and saddles. The Camanches and Cheyeunes are strong par-

ties, and have taken fifteen scalps and a boy and

girl prisoners. They have several white chil-

dren in their camp. Monument to the Founder of Methodism in Maryland.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:—
"A handsome monument of marble was recently erected in Mount Olivet Cemetery to the memory of Rey. Robert Strawbridge, the first preacher and tounder of Methodism in Maryland. - In pursuance of a public notice a number of Metho dists yesterday afternoon proceeded thither for the purpose of dedicating the memorial with appropriate ceremonies. The number present was small, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather. The monument is a shaft about fifteen feet in height, about three feet square at the base, and tapering as it ascends. pure Italian marble, a remarkably handsome piece of workmanship, and is located in the preachers' lot, where reposes the dust of four bishops, Rev. Henry Smith, of Pilgrim's Rest, and other men whose lives proved of great use-fulness to the church of their choice. Upon each side of the base are oval tablets in relief, and that upon the west side bears the following

Methodist local preacher in Mary and; and also bis excellent wife. October, 1866,

"'Row calm his exit; Night dews fall not so gently to the ground, Or weary, worn-out winds expire so soit."

"Upon the south tablet is:-"'He built the log meeting-house in Frederick county, Maryland, 1764, the first in America. He died in peace in 1781, at Mr. John Wheeler's Baltimore county, waither he had gone to preach."

"The exercises were opened with a brief prayer by Rev. William H. Holliday. A short opening statement was then made by Rev Isago P. Cook, to the effect that a short tine since, as President of the Local Preachers Association of Baltimore, he was informed that this monument had been donated to perperunte the memory of Strawbridge, who was the preacher, either local or travelling, and the founder of Methodism in Maryland."

California Treasure.-The San Francisco Mercartile Gozette, of September 28, says:-"Reto the usual average, and during the current month amounted to some \$4,000,000. The Sub Treasurer in this city shipped East on Government account \$500,000 thus far since January 1." The exports of treasure during the year are reported as toflows:-

Increase this year. ...... 548,917 37 Arizona —An election of delegates to Congress was held in Arizona on the 5th ult. Coles Bashford, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, was elected by about three hundred majority over Charles D. Poston. Both candidates claimed to be Union men, and the contest was for and against the administration of Governor McCornoick, of which Mr. Cashford is a warm supporter.

### A WOMAN SHOT.

An Unfaithful Wife Shot by Her Enraged Husband-Escape of her Partner in Guilt, Etc.

From the New York World of to-day.

Great excitement was occasioned last evening among the residents of East Twenty-third street by the report that a man had shot his wife at No. 172 on that street. The report of firearms heard proceeding from the house seemed to confirm the rumor, and soon a large crowd of excited men and women gathered about the house. The excitement culminated when a man, coatless and hatless, bleeding from a wound in the forehead, rushed out of the house and disappeared along Third avenue. In a few moments Roundsman Leary and Officer Little, of the Eighteenth Pree .ct, attracted to the spot by the noise and the crowd, appeared on the scene and entered the house to make an investigation.

On entering the front parlor they found a lady lying on the floor, b'-eding from a severe scalp wound on the head, and a man standing over her head, with a pistol in his hand, and almost frenzied with exercisent. The man, who is Mr. William T. Anderson, admitted that he had shot the wounded woman, who was his wife, he having council to be remined connection. had shot the wounded woman, who was his wife, he having caught her in criminal connection with her paramour. Mr. Anderson surrendered himself to the custody of the roundsman, who conveyed him to the Station House in Twenty-second street, where he was locked up. Subsequently, by the politeness of Sergeant Banfield, our reporter had an interview with the prison r, who had scarcely recovered from his excitement, and learned the following particulars:

Mr. Anderson, who is forty-one years of age, and a native of the United States, is a clerk in a down town grocery house. He is originally

down town grocery house. He is originally from Boston, where he was married seventeen years ago to his present wife, by whom he has three children, the oldest of whom is twelve years of age. Mr. Anderson and his wife, who is a very fine-looking woman, about thirty-five years of age, i ived very happily until about three years ago, when he was grieved to perceive a coolness in the manner of his wife towards him, and an apparent seeking after other men's company. He was also pained to discover that his wife had become addicted to the use of strong liquor. He endeavored to discover the causes of this strange conduct, but failed to do so, but learned enough to lead him to suspect that the wife whom he doated on was unfaithful to him and was criminally intimate with other men. He used every means in his power to break up this conevery means in his power to break up this conduct. He remonstrated with his wife, but she indignantly idented all his assertions, and insisted that his suspicions were without foundation. This did not satisfy the doubting husband, and he determined to watch his wife and discover the truth for himself. He subsequently gave up husiness in Restor and removed as himself. gave up business in Boston and removed to this city, where he set up housekeeping at No. 172 East Twenty-third street. The last summer was spent at Belleville, New Jersey, where they made the acquaintance of a Mr. Whitfield, a grocer, residing and doing business in that town. Mrs. Anderson was alone a great doal of the time, her husband the compelled to a great great portion of his time in business in this city. Mr. Anderson noticed that a this city. Mr. Anderson noticed that a great familiarity existed between Whitheld and his wife, and his suspicions were again aroused with redoubled force, but he failed to obtain any evidence to brand his wife with actual guilt. About six week, ago Mr. and Mrs. Anderson returned to this city and settled down at their residence in Twenty-third street. Soon after, Mrs. Anderson absented here street. Soon after, Mrs. Anderson absented her-sell from her home for two or three days at a time on several occasions, and on being ques-tioned stated she had been visiting some friend

meet Whitfield, as he supposed. So the matter ran on, the husband a prey to the most terrible suspicions, and the wife testing her innocence. On Monday last, Mr. Anderson went to Boston to transact some business, and told his wife that he would not be home until Saturday, as he supposed his business would detain him until that time. He, however, got through his business sooner than he had anticipated, and while in Boston he became imbued with a presentiment to return home. Accordingly, acting on the impulse of the moment, he left Boston on Tuesday night and arrived here yesterday morning. He did not go home, however, but spent the day down town, attending to the business of the firm in whose store he is employed. At 6 o'clock he started for home, and arrived at his residence at about half-past 6 He entered the house with his latch-key. He did not see his wife, and on inpulring was informed that she had come shortly before with Mr. Whitefield. He thereupon ascended to his bedroom, expecting to find them there, but the room was empty. He there-upon supposed they had gone out again, and determined to search every room in the house. He entered every room in the upper part of the premises, but met with no success. the first floor and approaching the parlordoor, his attention was attracted by a sound as of some person moving inside. Noiselessly he opened the door, and a sight met his gaze which so overcame him as to render him almost poweress to move for a moment. His wife her paramour, Whitfield, were reposing in an easy chair, in such a position as to remove from his mind every trace of doubt as to ner guil!, which had formerly existed. His wife was the first to perceive him, and as she uttered a shrick, Anderson was recalled to his senses and drawing a four-barrelled repeating-pistol from his pocket, he fired three shots in rapid succession at the guilty pair. Mrs. Anderson sank to the floor, and Whitfield sprang to his feet, and rushed out of the house, leaving his hat, coat, and cane behind. In a moment after

in Brooklyn, but Anderson subsequently as-certained that she had been to Belleville, to

Police Surgeon Kimbark was sent for, and on examining the woman discovered that two of the shots had taken effect on her person. One ball had struck her forehead, and giancing off, had inflicted a severe scalp wound. The other bullet entered the left breast, and entering the atdomen, lodged beyond the reach of a probe. The doctor dressed the wound and the woman was placed in bed. Dr. Kimbark gave it as his opinion that, although the wound is of a dan-gerous character, it is not necessarily mortal. The house remains in charge of the Eighteenth

the police entered, and Anderson was placed in

Precinct police for the present.
It is supposed that Whitfield is also wounded, is the police learned that soon after the shooting a man was seen running down Third avenue we hout a hat or coat, and bleeding from a wound in the head. He was inquiring the way to the Jersey ferry, and stated that he had received the injury to his head by falling off the roof of a stage. His hat, coat, and came are at the Station House. It is not likely that he will it im them. In conversation with our reporter, Mr. Ander-

on expressed great regret that he had shot her in tend of her paramour, whom he had intended to kill. He stated that he had always been devotedly attached to his wife, and as he re-marked, "would not hurt a hair of her head." He could not assign any reason for her conduct, as he had always treated her with the utmost affection and consideration.

It was learned by the police that during the evening two parties answering the description of Mrs. Anderson and Whitfield called at the Ashland House, on Fourth avenue, and desired

to engage a room for the night; but as they were both under the influence of liquor, the clerk, suspected that something was wrong, refused to give them a room, and they left,
Mr. Anderson will be brought up before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Snow.—At La Crosse, Wisconsin, the ground nity. His present term expires in 1869. was covered with snow an inch deep, on the 25th. funeral will take place on Saturday next,

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MARYLAND MUDDLE.

Governor Swann Removes the Police Commissioners.

He Will Call on the President for Troops, if Necessary.

Tuesday. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Great Battle of Next

BALTIMORE, November 1 .- Governor Swann has removed the Police Commissioners. He says he will call on the President for troops if

necessary. Excitement at Baltimore.—The Decision of the Governor.

BALTIMORE, November 1st .- The American has received the following special despatch:has received the following special despatch:—
Annapolis, November 1.—The Governor has decided to remove the Police Commissioners. The decision is very bitter against them. He said the Registry lists of 1866 should have been used, and that the judges of the election have no right to go behind the Registry law. The police and judges were of the most partisan character, and were guilty of official misconduct. He would call upon the United States authorities for assistance, if necessary.

Sheriff Thompson, of Baltimore, arrived here this morning, it is supposed for the purpose of taking up the commissions of the new officers.

Latrobe, counsel for the Governor, goes to Washington by the afternoon train.

[PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS.] The Police Commissioners-No Decision

Received. Baltimore, November 1 .- Governor Swann's decision on the Police Commissioners has notpeople are gathering around the newspaper offices awaiting the result, and discussing the probabilities.

# PROCEEDINGS OF "SWANN'S HIGH COURT" YESTERDAY.

The Trial of the Police Commissioners
—Decision in the Case to be Rendered
This Morning—The President Will Respond to Any Legal Demand to Preserve Order in Maryland, Etc.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—The evidence last night
at Annapolis was as to the respectability of the
judges and special police, the quietude of the election, and the use of boxes for rejected votes in certain precincts.

To-day is mainly devoted to rebutting testimouy and argument of counsel.

Mayor Chapman and other city officia's, judges of

election, etc., were examined. All testified to the fairness of the election and their fidelity to law, and the spotless character of the special police. This was expected, and the prosecution did not deem re-

butting testimony necessary.

Evidence was offered to show bad character on the part of some witnesses for the petitioners.

It was shown that in numerous instances boxes

It was shown that in numerous instances boxes for rejected votes were not used.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Latrobs opened for the people. At 10 o'clock the argument, which was iengthy and able, was concluded.

Mr. Alexander, in the course of his argument, said that no matter what might be the decision of the Governor, the Commissioners had determined before the coming election to appoint one conservative judge of election in each precinct; not because there has been any unfairness on the part of the there has been any unfairness on the part of the judges at the recent election, but because they desired to avoid every cause of dissatisfaction that might exist.

The Governor said he would reserve his decision

until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In reference to the result, there is more reason to apprehend trouble than a few days ago.

Stirling, council for the Police Board, anticipates their removal.

At the last interview between Governor Swann and the President, Secretary Stanton was present, and the latter, on hearing the Governor's statement, expressed entire satisfaction with his course. The President will respond to any legal demand to preserve order in Maryland.

Sixty United States cavalry regulars from Carlisle barracks arrived to-day. Their ultimate destination is Galveston, Texas. They may be detained a few days.

The names of George Sangston, Unionist, during the war, and former Clerk to the Supreme Court; John E. Horn, merchant, and Union man, T. I Martin, merchant, and other respectable names, are neutloned in connection with the place of the Com-missioners, in case of their vacation.

# From Havana.

NEW YORK, November 1 .- The steamship Eagle brings Havana dates of October 27. Rumors were current the past week, which were pretty well authenticated, of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Jucara and Cardenas. The Governor-General sent officers to investigate the matter. The Governor-General has met with an enthusiastic reception at various places visited by him. The United States steamer Rhode Istand, with Admiral Palmer on board, was at Havana on the 25th ult. The Government agent con missioned to buy two monitors of the United States Government, is a passenger by the Eagle,

# Fire in Massachusetts.

Boston, November 1.-C. & J. R. Pierce's nail and heel plate manufactory, at Milford, was wholly consumed by fire to-day. A part of the building was occupied by Lilley & Co.'s needle works. The fire soon communicated to the Boston and Worcester Railroad freight-house, which was destroyed, with all the contents. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Pierce's loss is \$40,000, with an insurance of \$15,000. Lilley & Co.'s loss is not known. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company lose \$8000.

The Leath of Senator Wright.

NEWARK, November 1 .- The Hon. William Wright, United States Sonator, died this morning at 8 o'clock, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the earliest and most enterprising manufacturers of this city, to whom much of its remarkable prosperity is due. He has held many public positions of fionor and trust, and was twice elected United Stales Senator. His death is deeply deplored by the entire community. His present term expires in 1869. The

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, November 1, 1966.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this

The Stock Market opened rather dull this moining, but prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. Old 5-20s sold at 110, coupons off. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 100½ for 10-40s; 105½ @106½ for June and August 7:30s; and 107 for new 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½, no change, and old do at 98, an advance of ½. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1000 shares of Reading sold at 58@ 58½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schyulkill; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 89½ was bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 14½ for Hestonville; and 14½ for Lombard and South.

Bank shares continue in good request at full

nut; 14½ for Hestonville; and 14½ for Lombard and South.

Bank shares continue in good request at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 110 was bld for Sixth National; 104½ for Seventh National; 152 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59 for Commercial; 100 for Northern L berties; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 33½ for Munifacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 57½ for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 92 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36½@36½, a slight advance; and Delaware Division at 57½, no change. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehauna Canal; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares were in better demand. 500 shares of Ocean sold at 4½; and 200 shares of Maple Shade at 2½.

The November coupons and interest on the

The November coupons and interest on the registered 5-29 United States bonds are payable to-day, in gold, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, at the Custom House.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 147; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree BEFORE BOARDS.

December, 1864, 134@14.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Money on call is quoted 5 per cent, among brokers. Balances are left with leading houses, and round amounts are borrowed at 4 per cent, and in some cases at 3 per cent. In commercial paper no change. There is a good deal of paper offered at bank at 7 per cent, which is a decline. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 1084@109 for commercial; 1094@1094 for bankers' do., at short sight, 1104@1104; Paris at 60 days, 5·174@5·134 do. at short sight, 5·124@5·16; Antwerp, 5174@5·134; Swise, 5·174@65·134; Frankfort, 414@414; Bremen, 79@794; Prussian thalers, 72@73.

Prussian thalers, 72@73.
"Freights are very dull. The engagements to Liverpool per steamer are 10,000 bushels Barley and 500 bales of Cotton at 3'16d.@4d." The New York Herald this morning says:—
"Although business on the Stock Exchange is so active, the demand for money is not equal to the supply, and the chief anxiety of lenders is to keep their funds fully employed. Loans to first-class houses are made (really et al., 2007). first-class houses are made freely at 4 per cent,, and with Government collaterals in some instances at 3@3\frac{1}{2}, while the exceptions at 5 are fewer than last week. There is no perceptible drain of currency from this centre, while there is a moderate influx from these.

a moderate influx from the country, and if

there was more employment for capital a large amount would find its way here from Boston -The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday remarks:- "The discount market is still in a comfortable working condition, the banks being able to accommodate all the acceptable paper offered. The applications for loans were not so liberal as yesterday. Rates of interest are steady, at 8@9 per cent, for first-class signatures, and 10@12 per cent, for good commercial paper. Some call loans were made at 6@7 per cent. Exchange was not so heavy, there being a better demand and less offering. The receipts, however, are still in excess of the sales at most of the banks. The buying rate is par. The nominal selling figure is 1-10c. premium, but checks for mixed issues were drawn at 50@75c.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

per \$1000.1

THURSDAY, November 1.—There was a good home consumption inquiry for Flour, and holders again advanced their prices 25c. & bbl. on all descriptions, but there was no demand for shipment. The recelpts continue exceedingly small, with but little probability of any accessions to our stock for the balance of the year. About 1400 bbls. were taken, including 900 bbls. Northwestern extra family at \$13-25@14 25; 200 bbis. winter wheat do. do. at \$14 50; old stock and fresh ground extras at 80@12,

superfine at \$8.20, and 250 bbis fancy at \$16 Rye Flour has again advanced; 75 bbis. sold at \$8.25. Nothing doing in Corn Mesl.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and the article is in good demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations; sa'es of 500 bush, choice Southern red at \$8.30, and 600 bush, amber choice Southern red at \$3.50, and 500 bush, amber at \$3.25; white may be quoted at \$3.35. Ryo is in good request, and prices have synin advanced; sales of 3000 bush. Western at \$1.48@1.50. Corn is quiet, but we continue yesterday's figures; sales of yellow at \$1.36@1.35, and Western mixed at \$1.30. Oats are in steady request, and prices are 2c. If bush, higher; sales of 4000 bush, at 68@70c. for Southern and Person learns, the later for which he were Several lots of new Cloverseed sold at \$2 25@9 pt 64 lbs. 1 imothy is unchanged; sales of \$300 bush. at \$8 371. Flaxseed is held at \$3 15@3 20.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of 50 bbls Ohio at \$2 44, and Pennsylvania at \$2 11@2 42.

Great Sale of Paintings.

We would remind our restlers that the collection of fine oil and water-color paintings that have been on exhibition at Birch & Son's Gallery. No. 1110 Cheanut street, will be sold this evening, at 74 o'clock.

Nomination of a Negros Boston, November 1.-The Republicans in the Sixth Ward of this city have nominated Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, a colored citizen, to repre-

The Indian Troubles - The Denver Gazette of the Indian Troubles—The Denver Gazette of the 18th ult, says the authorities have despatched runers and messengers to the different bands of Tabguache Indians, with whom we are at peace, to warn them of the responsibility they will incur if they take part in the present difficulties, and also to warn settlers of the danger from Indians, and caution them to be on the alert.

sent them in the Legislature of the State.